LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MUCH SPECULATION ABOUT JUSTICE LAMAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Harrison Make the Appointment-Democrats Cite a Precedent in the Fillmore Administration-Mr. Cockran's Part

in the Fight Over the Sherman Act. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Mr. Justice Lamar's death stopped the wheels of justice and legislation at the Capitol to-day, but it also furnished an opportunity for speculation concerning the appointment of his successor. The question of the hour is will President Harrison appoint a Republican, and in that case will the Senate confirm him.

Among members of the Senate and House this question was freely discussed. Many Democrats said it would be indecent for President Harrison to nominate a Republican for the vacancy at this late day in the dministration. Senator Pugh of Alabama. Judiciary Committee, openly declared that he would do everything in his power to prevent the confirmation if the President should nominate one of his party friends for the place. Other Democratic Senators agreed with that announcement, and said they did not believe the President would make a nomination at this fate day.

On the other hand, Republicans quoted Mr. Cleveland as saying, when he was President, that his right to make appointments did not expire until after he had completed his term of office. It was also pointed out that the Democrats in the Senate sustained him in that attitude. The Republicans then, as now, were in the majority in the Senate, and they succeeded in deleating the will of Mr. Cleveland. Vice President-elect Stevenson was one of their victims, the Senate having refused to confirm his appointment to the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia. The shoe is on the other foot now. If the President nominates a Republican there will surely be a contest, and some, at least, of the Democrats will endeavor to prevent confirmation. The Republicans, as a rule, are anxious for the President to make a nomination, believing that the candidate can be confirmed notwithstanding the Demo-ratic opposition. A well-known Republica-temarked when he heard of the threats made

a nomination, believing that the candidate can be confirmed notwithstanding the Democratic opposition. A well-known Republican remarked when he heard of the threats made by the Democratic:

"We have the votes and we can force a confirmation if we desire to."

In view of the conflicting opinions expressed to day on the subject a lively fight may be expected should the President decide to exercise his right to nominate a Republican.

The names of Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Noble, Judgo Pardes of Louisiana, Judge Emory Speer of Georgia, ex-Senator Spooner, and several other well-known Republicans were mentioned as possibilities, but nearly all of them were regarded as unavailable under the present-condition of affairs in the Sonate. Representative Tracey of New York suggested that "Senatorial courtesy" might enable a Republican Senator Hiscock as a possibility to meet the existing situation. Little importance is attached to the naming of persons, as every statesman out of a job is being "mentioned." The name of ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, however, seemed to receive greater consideration than all others. His popularity among the members of the Senate without regard to party was urged as a strong point in his favor.

The Democrats, however, are not disposed to lot such a desirable office go out of the family if they can prevent it. The suggestion of Senator Spooner recails a similar condition of affairs during the closing hours of President Fillmoor's Administration. A vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court, and he was anxious to give the place to one of his friends. He selected ex-Senator Badger of North Carolina, who was a Whig, and was also very popular with the members of the Senate, with whom he had formerly served. Without intending to reflect upon the personal infention. That is the way the Democratic hespeator he rebiled:

Well, if the President would nominate Senator Broposition a was mentioned to a distinguished Democratic Senator, he rebiled:

Well, if the President would nominate Senator Gray

the President. If the nomination of Judge Lamar's successor devolves upon Mr. Cleveland, he will be urged to give the Southern States a representative upon the bench. At present the West is represented by Chief Justices Fruiler and Justices Brewer, Brown, and Field: the East by Justices Gray, Blatchford, and Shirna. Associate Justice Harian is credited to Kentucky. Under the circumstances there appears to be no room for Gresham on the teach until some of the Western men retire. There is no likelihood, however, that the President would appoint him, if for no other reason than that these two eminent Hoosiers are bitter personal and political encodes. If the nomination of Judge

enemies

The nomination of Attorney-General Miller
is out of the question, because he is so unpopular with certain licepublican Senators that they
would take delight in having the nomination
rejected. A Republican Senator who stands
close to President Harrison said to-night that
undoubtedly the vacancy would be filled during this Administration, but that a Republican
Judge of one of the Southern circuits would be
premised.

There appears to be some friction among the members of the New York delegation in the House with regard to the proposition to

the members of the New York delegation in the House with regard to the proposition to reneal the Sherman Silver Purchasing act. Mr. Cockinn is resurded as the personal representative of Mr. Cleveland in the House so far as the silver question is concerned. His recent visit to New York to consult the President-selved on the subject, his return to Washington followed by a conference with Speaker Crisp, and the subject, his return to Washington followed by a conference with Speaker Crisp, and the subject, his return to Washington followed by a conference with Speaker Crisp, and the subject, his return to Washington followed by a chance to be heard, the Committee on Bules will give the advocates of the repeal a chance to be heard, strengthens this view of the case.

To-day Mr. Cockran was in consultation with Mr. Bacon. Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currencey. Mr. Tracey, the leading anti-silver Democrat on the Committee on Collange, and also Speaker Crisp. As a result of the conference Mr. Bacon will comprove introduce a resolution for reference to the Committee on Rules requesting that aday be set aside next week for the consideration of the bill to repeal the silver purchasing act. The resolution will probably be favorably reported from the Committee on Rules, for Speaker Crisp, the Committee on Rules, for Speaker Crisp, to overcome any such difficulty.

Mr. Bacon, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will have nominal charge of the fight in the House, but it is said that Mr. Cockran will tes the leader of the debate. Some of his colleagues are aircady beginning to exhibit a feeling of jealousy against him, and to instrume confidence in this matter to the exclusion of other gentlemen from New York who were "original Cleveland men." Whether or not he is acting as the speakeman of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Cockran is certainly one of the most active Eastern Democrats in the fight against silver and is doing everything in his power to bring about the repeal of the Sherman act.

Representative Sherman Hoar resembles very closely the chief page in the House of Representatives, a young man named Phillips. This afternoon, after the House adjourned, Mr. Hoar went into the wash room reserved for members, where the attendant is a colored mae named Jim Hall. While Mr. Hoar was leaning over one of the basins Hall came along and jokingly greeted the person whom he supposed was Phillips, and at the same time gave the budding statesman from the old Eay State a good sound kiek in the region of his coat fulls. Mr. Hoar turned sharply around, and for a moment was very angry. Hall seeing his mistake, almost fainted with fright. He offered the most abject a bologies, and pleaded for his official life, beyond members were present, and they helped to turn the incident into a joke. Mr. Hoar finally accepted Hall's apology, with the remark that he did not know which was the greater mislortune. To be mistaken for Phillips or to be kicked by a negro. Representatives, a young man named Phillips.

they had had from him was to the effect that he was improving and getting along quite

they had had from him was to the ellect that he was improving and getting along quite nicely.

The bar and the audience quarters of the court were filled this morning when the Justices filed into their places and the court was opened. Chief Justice Faller announced Mr. Justice Lamar's death in a few words, saying:

"It again becomes my melancholy duty to announce the death of a member of this court. Mr. Justice Lamar died at Macon, Ga. last evening at 50 minutes past 8. No business will be transacted. The court will adjourn until Monday next."

The court crier at once declared the court adjourned. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Blatchford, Brewer, and Brown will leave tomorrow night on the 10:40 train over the Richmond and Danville road for Macon to attend the funeral, which takes place on Friday. Secretary Noble has ordered that the Department of the interior be draped for twenty days and the flag carried at haif mast, and that on the day of the funeral the department be closed.

The Republican caucus this afternoon de-

The Republican caucus this afternoon decided by a majority vote to take favorable action upon the admission of the Territories

The Republican caucus this afternoon decided by a majority vote to take favorable action upon the admission of the Territories of Oklahoma. Utah, and New Mexico, but left Arizona out in the cold. This result was not attained until after a prolonged discussion. The caucus was called in pursuance of a request signed by Senator Dubols and several others of the Northwestern Senators, and was devoted entirely to a discussion of the proposition to admit these Territories to Statehood.

A great deal of opposition was manifested on the part of some of the Eastern Senators who pointed to what they called the manifest evidences of the inability of these Territories to take up the cares and burdens of Statehood. Objection was made to the admission of New Mexico, on account of its great preponderance of citizens who could not speak or write the Englishlanguage; to Arizona because of its immense debt and the poverty of the Territory; to Utah on account of prevalence of polygamy, and to Oklahoma by reason of its newness, and the absence of the essentials which go to make up a successful Territory ready for the more advanced position of Statehood.

Senator Dubols, who has been persistent in his efforts to bring about this action of the caucus, made an elaborate speech in favor of the scton that was taken and was backed up by almost the entire representation from the Pacific coast and the Northwest. The caucus developed into a contest between the extreme West and the East and appears to be a victory for the younger members of the Senate.

It is considered a victory, however, in name only, for the subsequent action of the admission should be made the order of business to follow the discussion of the Nicaraguan Canal bill. In the mean time the Appropriation bills, which have the right of way, will begin to make their appearance and will demand the attention of the Senate. It will demand the attention of the Senate and will demand the attention of the Senate and will demand the attention of the Senate and that no action will be t

In the Senate this morning the credentials of Senators Gray of Delaware and Bate of Tennessee were presented and placed on file.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Both Houses Adjourn Out of Respect for the Memory of Justice Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Vice-President Morton laid before the Senate this morning a communication from the Supreme Court announcing the death of Justice Lamar. Mr. Walthail (Dem., Miss.) rose and said:

"Mr. President: That the death of the great man just announced-great in every sense-is all shades of opinion throughout the country it is in Mississippi that this affliction will be most keenly and severely felt. He was the pride of that State, to whose name be brought so much of credit during his long career of

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ia.)-Mr. President: In view of the announcement just made to the Senate, and out of proper respect to the memory of the deceased Judge. I move that the Sanata do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned until to-

House of Representatives.

In his prayer this morning the Chaplain said: O. Eternal God, we come before thee with bowed heads and hearts filled with sadness, mourning the death of an eminent Justice of the Supreme Court, more than once a member of this House; and likewise of the most illustrious Christian preacher of the time.

"While we commemorate the virtues and rare grace and charm of the Justice, the won-derfultalents and dedication of himself on the part of the Bishop to the service of his fellow men, we pray that their sudden deaths may come as admonishment to our own hearts." The special order for to-day was the Bank-

come as admonishment to our own hearts."

The special order for to-day was the Bankruptey bill, to the consideration of which to-day and to-morrow had been assigned, subject, however, to general appropriation bills. Mr. Holman (Dem. Ind.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The House refused to take up the Sundry Civil till, the fight against it being made by the friends of the Hankruptey bill.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court announcing the death of Associate Justice Lamar.

Mr. Allen (Dem. Miss.) rose and said: "We have heard with great regret the announcement of the death of one of the most distinguished men this country has produced in this generation—a citizen of my own state. A distinguished member of the Senate, and a distinguished Cabinet officer, and when he died a member of the Supreme Court or the United States. As a mark of respect to him, whom all who knew him loved so well and admired so much. I move that this House do now adjourn. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the House accordingly, at 12:50, adjourned.

MR. M'ILROT'S SUICIDE.

A New York Business Man Kills Himself

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-William McIlroy, until recently a member of the firm of Benedict, Moliroy & Fowler. coal and lumber merchants at 424 East Fifty-third street. New York city. committed suicide in the Auditorium building at 11 o'clock this morning. No motive for the doed can be discovered, and his friends be-lieve he must have become suddenly insana. Mellroy had retired to a closet. The sound of a revolver attracted one of the janitors, who forced open the closet door and found Mellroy's dead body with a bullet hole in the right

Mellroy came to town three or four days ago and had been stopping with Stephen R. Frazier, secretary of the Chicago Lumber Company, with headquarters at 106 Audito rium building. He spent last night at the home of Mr. Frazier. This morning McIlroy and Frazier came down town together, and company. The revolver with which he sub-sequently ended his life was one he found in a desk in one of the offices of the company. No one saw him take it out, and it is supposed that while alone he looked into the desk, saw the revolver, and immediately became possessed of an insane desire to end his life. Within an hour he did so. Just before 11 o'clock he left the offices, took the elevator, and went down stairs to the eighth floor, where within a few minutes the report of the revolver

within a few minutes the report of the revolver was heard.
What could have inspired the man to end his iffe as he did cannot even be guessed by his few friends. There was no indication of either undue excitement or despondency, and those with whom he same in contact last night and this morning say that he appeared to them as an unassuming business man.

Seventeen hundred dollars in cash was found in Moliror's pocketbook, and several business papers and letters that indicated he was a prominent business man. Meliror's body was taken to klanor's undertaking establishment pending an inquest, and his New York friends were notified of his death.

were notified of his death.

At the office of Benedict & Fowler, at 422 heat spicet apologies, and pleaded for his official life. Several members were present, and they helped to furn the incident into a joke. Mr. Hoard finally accepted Hall's apology, with the remark that he did not know which was the greater misiortune. "to be mistaken for Philipp or to be kicked by a negro."

When the United States Supreme Court met as usual at noon to-day, the chair between those of Justices Gray and Brown was heavily draped in mourning. The death of Justices Lamar was not starting to his associates, for they had realized when he left this city for the South that in all probability he would not resume his seat on the bench; yet it was unexpected and a shock to them, for the last news.

ELECTRICIANS SURPRISED. INVENTION OF THE INCANDESCENT

LIGHT CLAIMED FOR HENRY GOEBEL.

A Boston Company Presents Affidavits to Prove that Goebel Exhibited Publicly in This City Lamps Similar to the Edison Lamp More Thun Thirty Years Ago.

A surprise to the electrical world was sprung in Boston on Monday. Those electricians in this city who had learned the news yesterday would not attempt to estimate the conse-quences, except in a very general way. If the matter realizes its seeming promise the result will upset the present status of the incan-descent electric lighting business and will leave the lamps divested of patent protection A claim is set up that lamps similar to Edison's were manufactured and publicly exhibited in this city fully thirty-five years ago. The Electrical Engineer will publish to-day the first news of the matter, with drawings and affidavita, and will editorially endorse the probability of the story.

Edison's patent is on the filament of earbonizedibamboo enclosed in an exhausted glass bulb. It is known that he made thousands of experiments and had experts seaching the world over for suitable material before he hit upon the perfect conductor of the carbon-ized .bamboo filament. Last December the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this State gave a decision to peals in this State gave a decision to the Edison company which was generally accepted as giving the Edison people absolute control of the incandescent lamp patent. The General Electric Company then began to close up all the lamp manufacturers by obtaining injunctions. When action was brought against the Beacon Vacuum Pump and Electrical Company of Boston electrical people looked for the usual thing. But when the case came up the Beacon people produced a lot of odd-looking incandescent lamps and a mass of affidavits, and said they were propared to prove that Mr. Edison's principle was discovered twenty years before he got out his patent. Heary Goebel, who lived in Moorce street, and now lives at Tappen. N. Y. made the lamps, and he exhibited them as a drawing card for his telescopic exhibitions.

The facts, as they are set forth in the affidavits, are as follows:

Goebel is 74 years eld. He was a watchmaker and optician in a village near Hanover, and also was a qualified apothecary. He was much interested in physical research, and became acquainted with Prof. Mönighausen. In 1848 accounts were published in European journals of the incandescent lamp invented by J. W. Starr of Cincinnati. Goebel and Monighausen were much interested in the matter, and made experiments with an incandescent lamp. In 1848 Goebel came to New York and opened a little shop near the Grand Street Ferry. He continued his experiments, and one night he astonished the neisehorhood by exhibiting from the roof of his house an electric arc light, run by a zinc-carron battery of his own manufacture. The display caused an alarm of fire, the engine came, and Goebel was arrested and taken to court, charged with committing a breach of the pace.

He turned again to experiments in incandescent lighting, and accidentally discovered that carbonized wood was a conductor. After trying many materials he found that splinters from a pipe stem of bamboo gave the best results, and in 1855 he made lamps have been presults, and in 1856 he made lamps with this mat the Edison company which was generally accepted as giving the Edison people

number of persons, who well remember them.

Goebel's two sons make affildavit as to their recollection of the lamps. Horace E. Van Ranst, a member of the New York police force, on which he has served thirty-two years, makes affidavit that he knew Goebel from 1863 to 1872. He remembers the electric lamps distinctly, and remembers their general construction. Nisholas Finck of Elizabeth says he saw such lamps in Goebel's store in 1855, and even before. He frequently saw Goebel at work on the lamps, and Goebel explained their construction, telling him the necessity of the vacuum, and showing how he carbonized slivers of a bamboo fishing pole to make the filaments.

George G. Crosby, who was general manager

make the flaments.

George G. Crosby, who was general manager of the American Electric Light Company, makes affidavit that he saw Goebel's lames, carbons, and vacuum pumps in 1881. His lamps were so far superior to those the American company was making that it employed Goebel at once.

ican company was making that it employed.

Goebel at once.

Prof. Charles R. Cross of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, makes affidavit that Goebel's old lamp is substantially the lamp claimed to be covered by Edison's patent.

"The fact that Mr. Goebel himsel' has not pressed his claims to public recognition as an inventor of the incandescent lamp, is." Mr. Pope says. "in view of all the circumstances of the case, not difficult of explanation. He speaks and understands the English language with some difficulty, and can scarcely read it at all. As he had constructed his bat. speaks and understands the English language with some difficulty, and can scarcely read it at all. As he had constructed his batteries with his own hands and had paid the cost of their maintenance out of his own pocket, doubtless no one knew botter than he that, so long as it was dependent upon any such source of electricity, the incandescent lamp was wholly incapable of extended commercial use. Considering Goebel's circumstances and surroundings, it is perhaps not a matter of surprise that the knowledge of the applicability of the dynamo to this purpose, which only began to attract public attention in the early part of 1880, did not reach him, and that such knowledge should first have cometo him through his amplyment by the lamp company in 1881. He might, it is true, have applied for a patent at that time, but in view of his long continued and repeated use of the invention in public, more than twenty years before, it is, to say the least, a matter of some doubt whether a valid patent could have been granted to him."

As to the probable effects of this discovery the Edecreal Englance again and a content of the con

doubt whether a valid patent could have been granted to him."

As to the probable effects of this discovery the Electrical Engineer says editorially to-day:

As to the probable effects of this amazing disciplined to the probable effect of this amazing disciplined to the council to the adverse fact which has been proposed to the engineer of the course became to the autents of Siemens, Gramms, Brish, Goulard & Gibbs, Sawyer & Man, Weston, and other phoneer inventors in applied electricity. There can be but one answer: if the courts believe the sworn statements of the thirty or more witnesses who more or less positively identify and fix the date of the Goobel lamp and its public use prior to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, then it most certainly seems as if the Edicon patent was doomed. Perhaps there is no better off-hand test of the question of anticipation than to injurie whether the alleged anticipating structure, if constructed to-day, would be an infringement of the claims of the patent. In this assect of the case the resemblance in the present instance is too class to require argument. The Goobel lamps are far, more nearly identical with the commercial lamp of to-day than they are with the structure described in the kilosop patent.

It is said that the existence of Goobel's It is said that the existence of Goebel's lamp was discovered purely by accident by a lawyer interested in electrical matters. Several electrical experts, and lawyers who are counsel for electric companies, including Mr. Cravath, counsel for the Westinghouse Company, have talked with Goebel and investigated his claims.

SINCLAIR STOLE \$19 000. But the Armour Packing Company Has Re-

covered More Than \$18,000. Charles S. Sinclair, the defaulting cashier of the New York branch of the Armour Packing Company, was arraigned before Justice Smith in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on two complaints of grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and his lawyer, John C. Munzinger, waiving examination, he was held in \$7,500 ball for the Grand Jury. Sinclair, who is 28 years old, had been in the

employ of the company several years. When he failed to report on Nov. 17 last, his accounts he failed to report on Nov. 17 last, his accounts were examined and he was found to be a defaultor to the amount of \$19,000.

The American Guaranty and Surety Company of this city, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company of Kansas City, his sureties, made desperate efforts to capture him. He was finally found in Chicaco, where he had been following the races and living a fast life. He acknowledged his guilt and consented to accompany Charles T. Linton, who represented his bondsmen, to this city without requisition papers.

H. E. Wise, auditor for the Armour Company, who was the complainant, said that Shoko of the stolen money was found in a Philadelphia bank and had been attached. Sinclair surrendered more than \$5,000 at the time of his arrest.

Criticising Our Quarantine System. LANSING, Jan. 24.-Michigan health officials are criticising the New York Quarantine system, because of notices received to-day of four cases of confluent small-pox in Pittsfield township, near Ann Arbor. The disease was brought in by an immigrant who arrived from Bremen last November on the steamer banle. Bremen last November on the steamer Saale, on which there was a case of small-pox. The national was isolated and his family detained at New York, but the other passengers were allowed to proceed without disinfection or detention. The immigrant who came to Michigan developed a case of varioloid, to which the outbreak reported from Ohio were also brought through Quarantine by immigrants who arsived on the Saale.

Johannis.

"The King of Natural Table Waters"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported, not alone on account of the purity of the water itself, but by reason of the Absolute Purity of its own Natural Carbonic Gas, hence its peculiar softness.

"No Banquet is considered en regle without Johannis." Can be had at all the leading Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafes.

JAMES SMITH IS SENATOR.

The New Jersey Senate and Assembly Elected Him Testerday,

eall on United States Senator in both Houses

TO HOUSE THE TILDEN LIBRARY. Mr. Bigelow Thinks the Old City Hall Re-

President John Bigelow of the Tilden Trust called on Mayor Gilroy last week and had a conference with him about the proposed new municipal building and the disposal to be made of the present City Hall. The result of that visit and conference was a letter received by the Mayor yesterday, of which the follow-

ing is a copy:

THE TILDEN TRUST.

15 GRAMERCY FAUR, Jan. 23, 1803.

To the Monicipal insiding formative.

GENTLEMEN: On the 22d day of October last I had the honor to submit to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York, on behalf of the trustees of the Tilden Trust, a communication of which the annexed is a copy, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

It is now rumored that legislation is in contemplation for the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Fark and also for the removal of the old City Hall to make place for more spacious and adequate accommodations for the municipal offices. Much as we regret the necessity of disturbing a structure consecrated to us like our City Hall by so many precious historical and forensic associations, should such a necessity be found to exist, we respectfully suggest that that admirable structure be transferred to the site now occupied by the reservoir in Bryant Park and appropriated to the uses of the Tilden Trust upon the conditions set forth in the annexed communication. By order of the trustees of the Tilden Trust.

The former communication which Mr. Bige-

The former communication which Mr. Bigelow refers to recited the arrangement with the heirs of the late Samuel J. Tilden by which the trustees of the Tilden Trust received about \$2,250,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. The inadequacy of this lund to provide a building as well as to purchase books and provide for maintenance was set forth, and the suggestion was made that the city make provision for housing the library.

purchase books and provide for maintenance was set forth, and the suggestion was made that the city make provision for housing the library.

"I am committed to no plan looking to the disposition of the present City Hall structure," said Mayor Gliroy yesterday. "All that I insist on is that the new building shall stand on the site of the present structure.

"The site suggested by Mr. Bigelow is certainly a good one. By adopting it the city would acquire considerable park space. The distance between Fortieth and Forty-second street is 450 feet. The length of the City Hall is not thore than 250 feet. The building could be erected facing Eifth avonue, 200 feet back, and there would be aspace of 100 feet at either end of the building. These open spaces could be beautified by the art of the landscape gardener. The present structure could be retained in all its architectural purity, and additions might be made from time to time on the rear as necessity might require, until New York possessed one of the greatest libraries in the world. The cost of removal and reference on the City Hall in its present shape has been estimated by the Comptroller at \$200,000. It would probably not be necessary to restore its interior construction, as an entirely different arrangement of the interior would be needed for library purposes. The cost would be covered back into the City Treasury in five years, nerhaps, by the increase in property valuations wrought by such a transformation at Bryant Park.

"There is another proposition from the New York Historical Society to erect the building on land owned by it on Central Park West, near Manhattan square. I hope that the matter will be agitated, and that the public will excess its opinion.

Mr. Bigelow's letter will be presented to the New Municipal Building Commission when it meets a week from to-day. dissesting of the greent city Hall structure, to be a set of the present city Hall structure, the set of the present city Hall structure, and the set of the present city Hall structure, and the set of the set of the set of the present city Hall structure, and the set of the

Mr. Feekham intimated that Fox. who is in the iron and railroad supply business at 160 Broadway, has been purchasing old iron from the defendant or selling it material.

Cel. F. C. James, in behalf of the defendant, said the affidavits presented by Mr. Feekham were not worth replying to. They consisted of a tissue of rumors and allegations on hearmap.

These are some of the allogations on targets.

These are some of the allogations on information and behalf in Mr. Peckham's afildavits: That F. A. Ward, who had done legal business for the railroad, had an office in the same suite as Fomeroy; that Sinclair Meyers, one of the roal estate experts easied by the railroad in these cases, is a chum of Fomeroy; that "just as Pomeroy nominated Meyers as an expert. Meyers, nominated Meyers as an expert. Meyers, nominated Fomeroy as Commissioner;" that Meyers and another expert name Scott have received \$40,000 from the railroad for expert evidence not worth \$5,000, and that John Fox's brother-in-law, the late Dr. Shine, was employed by the road. Justice Patterson reserved his decision.

Cannon & Atwater had previously asked Judge Gildersieeve to remove Fomeroy, alleging that he was biassed in a case of theirs. Judge Gildersieeve decided against them. Mr. Atwater said that the Commissioners were paid by the road monthly. When the Court appointed a referee, li he was not one of the approved lawyers the company would not agree to give mere than the statutory fee of \$81 a day. They only agreed to the \$10 an hour compensation as "a sweetmeat for those who pleased them."

The complaints are against awards made by the Commissioners which plaintiff's counsel don't think high enough. A Sun reporter asked Mr. Fox has ingith what he had to say about Mr. Peckham's affidavits.

"In the litts laice," he said, "they are not worth paying any attention to. There is not a citizen of New York who lived here in the Tweed days who does not know that I was the Chairman of the Democratic organization the Engels of the Supreme Court of the Supreme court. I have done my duty conscientions of the time, and I believe I have made no mistakes. City property is often benefited rather than injured by the clevated roads, and it is the business of the Commissioners to say so when they find it so."

Mr. Pomeroy was not at home last evening. These are some of the allegations on information and behalf in Mr. Peckham's affidavits

far had little effect upon the situation. If Senator Paddock expected a big addition to his boom he has been disappointed, for the immediate effect has been to slightly weaken his candidace. Thurston's friends are not for Paddock, and many of them will at a later stage in the game go to Gov. Crounse.

Lieut.-Gov. Majors received thirteen votes in the joint Convention to-day, the highest number he has yet received, and it is thought that this may be the beginning of the Crounse boom. John H. Powers received the Populist strength, 54 votes; Paddock, 20; Boyd (Dem.). 5; scattering. 31.

It is rumored to-night that E. K. Valentine Sergeant at-Arms of the United States Senats, who is here supposedly in the interest of Senator Paddock, will become a candidate in case Paddock is compelled to pull out. Madison, Jan. 24.-The vote for United States Senator was cast by both Houses of the States Senator was east by both Houses of the Legislature to-day. At yesterday's caucus of the Democrats a resolution was passed pledging each member to vote to-day for some Democrat from their district other than the three candidates who are now before the caucus. In the Assembly, John C. Spooner received the full liepublican strongth—42 votes in the House and 7 in the Senate.

The Democrats voted for some friend whom they desired to honor, such name being different. To-morrow both Houses will meet in joint session. The same tactics will be followed as at to-day's session, and this plan will continue until the caucus makes a selection. New Orleans Wants to Know How to Do

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—The authorities of New Orleans are in a dilemma. After a lapse of more than thirty years some public buildings have been erected, and, to fittingly commemorate this event it has been deemed advisable to lay the corner stone with appro-

Senator Mills Re-elected. priate ceremonies. The authorities have sent Austin, Tex., Jan. 24. - The Senate and House this letter to St. Louis for information: balloted separately to-day for United States "OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, "NEW OGLEANS, Jan. 20, 1892." Senator. In the House the vote was: R. Q. "New Unitans, Jan. 20, 1832.

"Dean Sin: We are erecting some public buildings in this city, and, at the request of his Honor the Mayor, I write to ask if you would be so kind as to advise as to the proper form which your city officials pursue in laying the corner stone. If possible, would you kindly send me a paper containing the ceremonies relative to the same. There have been no public buildings erected in this city for the past thirty years, and no precedent has been established by which the ceremonies could be performed. Your kindness in this matter will greatly oblige, your structure."

The Boows, City Engineer."

The letter has been referred to the Board of Senator. In the House the vote was: R. Q. Mills, 114: Thomas L. Nugent, S: N.W. Cuney, I. Judge Nugent was the Populist candidate for Governor at the late election. Cuney is the leader of the colored Republicans and Collector of the Port of Galveston. The vote in the Senate was: Mills, 29: Nugent, I. Total in both Houses: Mills, 143: Nugent, 9: Cuney, I. The result will be officially declared in joint session to-morrow.

Canson, Nev., Jan. 24.-William M. Stewart performed. Your kindness in this matter will greatly oblige, yourgaruly, "L. W. Bhowx, City Engineer."

The letter has been referred to the Board of Public Improvements, and an effort will be made to suspir the achies weight New Orisess.

most radical Populists in the State, besides being a practical farmer.

The vote also shows that the supporters of
John Martin, the fusionist, are holding back
in anticipation of a failure on the part of the
Populists to agree, in which event Martin
may become a compromise candidate. The
straight Democrats are also pursuing a waiting policy, and expect to unite with the Republicans on a Democratic candidate to be mutusilv agreed upon.

licans on a Democratic candidate to be inducatily agreed upon.

Some Republicans are predicting that the election of a Senator under the present disputed organization of the Legislature will be held to be illegal, and that the effort will be made to retain Senator Ferkins in his seat until the present legislative muddle is cleared up or a new Legislature created.

Balloting for Senator in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Jan. 24.-The withdrawal of John

M. Thurston from the Senatorial race has thus

far had little effect upon the situation. If

Voling for Senator in Wisconsin.

Senator W. M. Stewart Re-clected.

THE FAMOUS WITHERS PROPERTY

PASSES TO WM. P. THOMPSON.

The New Owner Is the President of the National Lead Company, and While He May Race, His Chief Aim Is to Make Brookdale a Model Country Home-Some of the Famous Thoroughbreds on the Pince

Late yesterday afternoon President William P. Thompson of the National Lead Company. at 1 Broadway, signed the final papers by which the magnificent country home and racing establishment of the late David Dunham Withers, known as the Brookdale Farm, near Red Bank, New Jersey, passes into his hands. The sale was effected by ex-Judge A. C. Monson, executor of the Withers estate.

Seated before a blazing fire in a pleasant room in his residence at 812 Fifth avenue. with his wife and younger son. William, taking a lively interest in all that he said, and with two fine dogs lving in dreamy content TRENTON, Jan. 24.—The Legislature got before the fire, Mr. Thompson told a Sun reporter last night how he came to buy the down to work to-day. At noon the roll was property.

"Ever since I came to New York," said Mr. The Democrats voted solidly for James Smith Thompson, "I have been looking around for a In the Senate the vote was 10 for Smith and 5 country home. My people have always been for Sewell, and in the House it was 39 for landed people, and before I came to the city I Smith and 21 for Sewell. The result of the sold four country homes in different parts of ballots was spread upon the minutes, and tothe land. I wanted a home in the country. norrow noon, when a joint meeting will be Friends tried to get me to go to Bernardsville. held, the formal election of Mr. Smith will take to Montclair, and to other places, but this seemed the best of all. My primary object in The contest for the office of Judge of the buying the estate was to get a country home. Hoboken District Court was brought to a sud-The racing establishment is a secondary

and incidental consideration. My boys the has two, Lewis and William) had a physical den termination to-day by the appointment of ex-Senator Elijah T. Paxton. Gov. Verts made the nomination this forence and the Senate at once confirmed it. This is a victory for Boss Davis and Senator Daly and a defeat for Boss McLaughlin, who wanted Leon Abbett, Jr., to have the place, Both Houses railroaded through the bill to deprive Mayor Wanser of Jersey City of the power of appointing the Corporation Attorney. Robert S. Hudspeth, who has just been appointed Law Judge of Hudson, was Corporation Attorney, and to provent the appointment of a Republican to fill the office a bill was introduced vesting the appointing power in the Board of Finance. In both Houses the Republicans fought the measure, but their efforts to check its progress were futtle. When it was up in the Senate Mr. Stokes, Republican, of Cumberland, said the bill was one of those philanthropic measures designed to relieve the public from the burdensome responsibility of officeholding in this State. Under the present law the appointment of Corporation Attorney was vested in the hands of the Mayor. That official must have executed his authority with satisfaction or close a Democratic Legislature would not have increased his term of office from three to five years. If the present law regulating the appointment in question was a good one for Judge Hudspeth, then Assemblyman, to have voted for and to be appointed under, and was good enough for his successor.

Mr. Stokes continued that if such legislation was to be a part of the present regime, he would suggest that in order to save time and trouble of framing laws for each specified case, a general law be introduced covering all possible cases and providing that whenever a Republican is elected to any office to which patronage is attached that fi such legislation was to be a part of the present regime, he would suggest that in order to save time and trouble of framing laws for each specified case, a general law be introduced covering all possible cases and providing that whenever a Republican is ele den termination to-day by the appointment of the nomination this forenoon and the Senate weakness which, it seemed, could be remedled by a life in the country and out-of-door exerboys can be with the family. Then, in addition to these considerations. I can carry on a fine stock farm for the breeding of horses." Do you expect to continue the racing

establishment?" was asked.
"Well, that depends. It is secondary. We will continue to breed stock, but whether we wilk go into racing is a question to be left to the future. If it appears wise and comfortable and necessary we may do it. The facilities are there, for we purchased the whole estate and everything connected with it, including

and everything connected with it, including all the stock.

There are 7 stallions, 55 brood mares, and 32 yearlings. The stallions are Uncas, son of Lexington: Imported Stoneheuge, imported Macarcon, Kinglike, Ventilator, Centaur, son of the great Sensation, and formerly known as the Faverdale colt, and imported Stalwart.

"We expect in a great many ways to follow out the ideas and suggestions of Mr. Withers, We will keep the same trainers, and also the other people who are now on the place."

"Who is to look after the estate? Will you have some one assume the management of it?"

the lead companies which were then trying to consolidate, and he became the President of the organization now called the National Lead Company.

It was about 1870 that Mr. Withers bought the first of the numerous farms that make up Brookdale as it stands to-day. At that time there were few buildings on the place, a fine old house built more than 100 years ago and now occupied by Superintendent John Moran being its chief characteristic. He gradually added other farms to the original until the property is now one of the finest in the State. It is not so protentious as Mr. Pierre Lorilard's lancecas farm, and it is not as large by several hundred acres, but the soil is richer and the general appearance is fully as pleasing as the farm near Jobstown. Every building is of wood, and is painted alight drab or slate color. The fences are all wooden, usually of thick scanting, and they are painted with tart to prevent premature decay. This gives a somere aspect to the landscape in winter, but in the spring, when all the superb trees are in leaf, the effect must be very pleasing. Not a stick of timber was ever cut at Brookdale, the trees in the paddocks being boxed to prevent the borses from injuring them. Giant chestnuts and walnuts are to be found in almost every paddock, and their value as a shade from the burning rays of the sun in the summer is evident. The arrangement of the buildings for the stallions, brood maros, horses in training, and yearlings is of the best. They were built from plans drawn by Mr. Withers, and he was very proud of them. Each stallion kent for service has a padock of about an aere and a half or two across in grass in which to run about at will. The door of his box stall is always open during the day, and he may pass in and aducks are service has a padock of about an aere and a half or two across in grass in which to run about at will. The door of his box stall is always open during the day, and he may pass in and only a fine of personal encounter with teeth and hoofs between the equine warrio

mares at the farm;
Nina.
Chat gnette.
Horn root, imp.
Cyclone, tup.
Herstinited.
Michaelmas, imp.
Misselmas, imp.
Maxen:
Fant fan.
Laura Gould.
Univar.
Stonebenge Adags filly.
Inverwink.
Hight.
Chames.
Ewest Home, imp.
Miss Veilla.
Cornelies.
Coastals.
Suthrown.
Mortemer-Faverdale filly.
Mortemer-Burn Fool filly.
Favonia, tup.
Favonia, tup.
Favonia, tup.
Favonia, tup.
Lettils, imp. Apriconia.
Abundance.
Stately.
Castada.
Trill. These are the two-year-olds, and the Messrs. Thompson's build find some race norses among them, as they are splentidly brod, and are re-lated to some good performers:

Brown coil by Kingike-Patience, Brown coil by Macaron - Juliette, Brown coil by Macaron - Juliette, Brown coil by Macaron - Juliette, Brown coil by King Ernen-Warpaut, Brown coil by King Ernen-Warpaut, Brown coil by Ventile (r-Maxim, theatnut coil by Whoas - Nerrothancy, Chesinut coil by Ming Ernent-Triti, Chesinut coil by Macaron - Japaint, Chesinut coil by Ming Ernent-Triti, Chesinut coil by Ming Ernent-Triti, Chesinut coil by Ming Ernent-Tan Fan, Chesinut coil by Ming Ernent-Tan Fan, Chesinut filly by Subern-Survey, Neil, Chesinut filly by Maxaron-Adage.

There are three tracks for training on the property—a regulation mile course, a sand track of half a mile in circuit, and a covered track of perhaps an eighth of a mile almost at the doors of the training stable, where the horses can receive their work when the weather is ugily or the going very bad.

BROOKDALE FARM SOLD. BLAINE'S SICKNESS. A Broken-down Stomach

Too Much Work-Too Much Worry-

Too Much Medleine. James G. Blaine was undoubtedly one of the greatest workers this country ever knew. His .. physical strength, however, was not equal to the great mental strain. There is little doubt but what he would have been a well man to-day

had he taken more rest and less medicine. There are few people but what are alling in some way, and the wonder is that we have any stomach left after being dosed from early infancy with all sorts of powerful cathartics and deadly nostrums. Experience has taught that the old way of doctoring is wrong. Still there are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days to recover from their debilitating effects. Mun-yon's system is to build up, not to tear down; Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affect tions of the heart caused by indigestion, wind of the stomach, belching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stemach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue and heartburn, or water brash, inflamed or ulcerated stomach, shooting pains of the stomach, costive bowels, hard, knotty, and unsatisfactory stools, dizziness, faintness, and lack of energy.

It soothes, heals, and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Taken as directed we guarantee to cure any form of indigestion or etomach trouble or money refunded. Price 25c.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

Are you a sufferer with Rheumatism? Are you willing to spend 25 cents for a cure? If so, step into a drug store and ask for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. If you are not benefited in six hours call at the office and we will refund your money. Don't set this statement down as an advertising lie, or compare this company with the quack doctor establishments which curse our city, but do us the justice of investigating our statements.

Colds. Coughs. Pneumonia.

Munyon's Cold Cure should be taken as soon as one discovers that they have the first symptoms of a cold. If there is a cough alternate with the Cough Cure, and we will guarantee to break the cold and stop the cough in a few hours Don't wait until you are down in bed with pneumonia or some fever before taking these cures. You can prevent pneumonia and time. Price, 25c, a bottle.

tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing. backing cough, and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far decomposed or covered with tubercles.

Ask your druggist for a twenty-five-cent bot-

tle of this remedy, and if you are not satisfied with the effect of it send your empty vial to MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME BEM-EDY COMPANY, 7 East 14th et., New York, Munyon's Homocopathic Home Remedy

Company employ a number of eminent doetors, who have achieved distinction in diagnosing and curing diseases. Nervous diseases promptly cured.

Catarrh positively cured in a short time Sleeplessness corrected. Sleep secured. Weak and generally debilitated people strengthened and lost powers restored.

Kidney Complaints, Piles, Neuralgia, Asthna. and all Female Complaints quickly re-

lieved. Not a penny to pay for the fullest medical examination they can make for you. Hundreds of testimonials.

No matter what the disease is or how many doctors have failed to help you, a visit to these eminent specialists will cost you nothing, and may save your life.

TREATED BY MAIL

you cannot come to the office nation, send for the Guide to Health, and a diagnosis blank, which will be sent free. We will then diagnose your case and tell you what remedy you require. We have cured hungreds ticulars and give plain address. Beware of imitations. See that the name

Munyon's is spelled with the letter "X." Open all day and evening.

7 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES

For Sale by Druggists.

With an increased force of shovellers and a much enlarged bin Park Commissioner Nathan Straus's coal business was resumed yesterday ant Manager Schnefer arrived at 8 o'clock at the East Third street pler. During the day there was hardly any lull in the sales, and many who lived many blocks away came to take advantage of the opportunity of buying coal at cost. As on Monday, most of the purchasers were women or old or decrepit men. Most of them paid for the coal in pennies. Preparations for the erection of a new depot on the North River, near Fifty-second street, are being hurried.

Senator Plunkitt's Free Coal,

Senator George W. Piunkitt is distributing 500 tons of coal to the worthy poor of the Fighteenth Assembly district. The distribu-tion is in the hands of Thomas Smith, who at-tends daily at Washington Hall. 781 Eighth avenue, to receive applications, between the hours of 2:30 and 10 o'clock P. M.

Ladies. You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors The Different Varieties of Art Needle Work In Process of Manufacture on Singer Machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.